



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

changes of expressed views are made. Yet the general position upon all points discussed are left as in the previous English edition. The *Commentary* is modified and supplemented as the Greek basis permits, and its volume is accordingly increased some fifty pages. The three essays of W. H. Simcox in the *Appendix* are reproduced verbatim, except that the last paragraph of Excursus III., on "The Supposed Jewish Origin of the Revelation," is rewritten to state the latest views upon the subject. A fourth Excursus is added by the reviser, discussing "The Millenium and the First Resurrection," and advocating Millenarianism. A Greek index and a general index close the volume.

Mr. Simcox's views concerning the Book of Revelation are well-known from the English edition of this work. He maintains that the author was the Apostle John, upon the indisputable external evidence, considering that the internal evidence does not overthrow this when the Apocalypse is put early (68-70 A. D.) and the Gospel and Epistles late. The probable place of writing was the Isle of Patmos. As to the interpretation of the Revelation the author thinks a combination of the "Preterist" and "Futurist" views the most acceptable, regarding the book as "a picture of the persecution of church, 'in type' by such emperors as Nero and Domitian, 'in truth' by the Antichrist of the last days, and as a prophecy of Christ's victory over both enemies, the type and the antitype. . . . It was written specially for the church of the apostle's own age, and for the church of the last age of all ; we need not therefore expect to find any intermediate age [represented therein]."

C. W. V.

Theological Propædæutic. A general Introduction to the study of Theology, exegetical, historical, systematic, and practical, including Encyclopædia, Methodology, and Bibliography. A manual for students, by PHILIP SCHAFF, D.D., LL.D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1893. Pp. xii, 536, and 60. Price \$3.00.

This is a work peculiarly characteristic of its author. Dr. Schaff was noted for his encyclopædic knowledge, and the publication of this book will certainly justify that reputation. (It may be said, however, that further justification was entirely unnecessary). The book seems to touch on everything. It abounds in the sententious utterances and general statements which characterized Dr. Schaff's style. It contains a large amount of information about every conceivable subject connected with theology in the broadest sense of the word. It is about such a book as one would expect from a "Professor of Things in General." It tells something about all the isms and ologies that the world has ever heard of. The mere list of the topics treated in the book occupies eight pages. Besides the Introduction, there are five grand divisions: Religion and Theology, Exegetical Theology, Historical Theology, Systematic Theology, and Practical Theology. Each of these is

divided and subdivided into a great many sections so as to cover the whole field. It is impossible to speak of the contents in detail. It is quite up to date in its literature as well as in the topics treated, the latest theological disturbances in both continents being discussed. It is intended for the use of theological students who are beginning their course of study, but it will certainly be a good reference book for laymen, who will find a vast amount of information on the many subjects which usually puzzle those who have not studied theology. One of the valuable things about the book is its good lists of reference works.

O. J. T.